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AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
BY

O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Interesting Statistics Concerning Farm Products—Stupendous Output of Eggs by Our Energetic Hens—Women Spoil an Entertainment.

Michigan Poultry, Eggs and Meadowows

The Secretary of State has submitted figures giving statistics of poultry June 1, 1894, and of eggs sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage and products of meadows in 1893, and quantity and value of hay and of straw sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage of corn raised for silage in 1893, and the number and capacity of silos June 1, 1894.

The number of chickens in the State June 1, 1894, was 7,102,007; turkeys, 273,157; geese, 75,140; ducks, 125,510. The number of dozens of eggs sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, was 24,182,138, the value of which was \$3,940,977, or 12¢ cents per dozen.

Of the total number of fowls reported, 5,407,702, or 71.37 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 1,470,228, or 19.41 per cent., from the central counties; 188,453 or 7.74 per cent., from the northern counties; and 111,768, or 1.48 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

By the United States census of 1890 the number of chickens in the State June 1, 1890, was 5,852,900, and of "all other fowl," 357,534. The chickens reported in 1890 were 1,249,317 less, and "all other fowl," 116,700 less than reported in the present census. The United States census returns of eggs is 34,309,633 dozen. This is 10,127,493 dozen more than sold in the year ending June 1, 1894, as shown by the present census.

The number of acres of clover mown was 911,890, and of meadows other than clover 1,351,477, making a total of 2,263,176 acres of meadow harvested in 1893. The yield of clover hay was 1,238,185 tons, an average of 1.36 tons per acre, and of meadows other than clover 1,717,672 tons, an average of 1.27 tons per acre.

The total hay crop was 2,955,837 tons. The number of bushels of clover seed harvested was 178,074, and of grass seed, 14,754.

Compared with the totals in the State census of 1884, the area of clover meadows was 121,334 acres less, and the product was 184,743 tons less than in 1883 while the area of meadows other than clover harvested was 676,632 acres more, and the product 852,433 tons more than in 1883. The yield per acre of each kind was a bushel of a ton less in 1893 than in 1883.

The municipal government of Adrian has recently been all torn up over a series of arrests and counter-arrests. First, Mayor Kirkpatrick had Chief Bowen, of the fire department, arrested and fined \$5 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. Then in retaliation Chief Bowen had the Mayor arrested for fast driving on the streets; the offense being an old one, in which the Chief also was implicated, he and the Mayor having raced horses in the streets last June. Thereupon the Mayor had the Chief arrested for the same offense.

The City Attorney declined to prosecute and dismissed both complaints upon the payment of \$5 and costs by both parties. The Mayor is still \$5 ahead and has removed the Chief and his bicycle from the sidewalks.

Last Saturday, when the rain was pouring in torrents, a Bloomfield couple drove up to the door of a superannuated preacher. The young man awkwardly explained that they wished to be married. They had come in an open buggy and were so wet that great puddles gathered on the carpet. The minister remarked: "It's too bad that you had chosen such a rainy, disagreeable day." "Wal," said the groom, "you wouldn't've got a job from us to-day if it hadn't rained. I've been a plowman, a cultivator, and a buggin' tater all through the dry spell." When it rained to-day all that I could do, if I stayed hum, was to clean the hog pen and whitewash the hen roosts. So, seein' as how we wouldn't lose any time we thought that we would up an' git married."

Since the furniture buying season opened at Grand Rapids nearly 400 agents, from all parts of the United States, visit the city. The buyers have not placed their orders over pretty nearly everything. There is a marked advance in prices, particularly in the cheaper and medium grade. The new styles have little carved deviation, the tendency being toward purity and simplicity. Brass and iron beds have become very popular, while the folding beds have fallen in popularity favor. Bedding bed manufacturers are obliged to take up other lines as well in order to keep their factories going.

Storms, combining cyclones, cloud-bursts, hail and lightning, raged generally over the Northwest and West late Friday night and early Saturday morning. At several Central Illinois points cyclonic wind demolished city and country structures, snapped off trees and did great damage to crops. Corn and fruit were ruined in many places. North Dakota farmers estimate their loss on corn and wheat at \$500,000. Hail accompanied the storm, beating down the crops so they looked as if they had been crushed by a steam roller. Wichita, Kan., was partly inundated by water from the swollen Arkansas River. In Indian Territory several washouts occurred along the railroads, and in the bottom lands people were obliged to flee for their lives to high grounds. A cyclone raged in parts of Indiana. Near Indianapolis considerable damage was done. At Alexandria, the mill of the Union Iron and Steel Company was partly demolished. Patrick Sears was caught in the ruins and severely injured. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. Wisconsin, too, had a taste of the blow, but in Michigan the reports are only of a grateful rain that broke a particularly protracted drought.

**World Not Have a Skirt Dance.**  
"Kirmess" was presented at St. Joseph Friday night by 150 young ladies for the benefit of the Congregational Church Society. Miss Barnes, a professional dancer of New York, who was visiting there, consented to dance for them. Her first dance gave such satisfaction that she was recalled three times. Miss Barnes was on the program for a skirt dance, but when the time came the church ladies would not allow it to go on. In carrying out the resolution they took the instruments away from the orchestra and caused a general commotion on the stage, so that the entertainment was stopped.

**Short State Items.**  
Mrs. Ella Turner, of Bronson, has gathered 20,501 eggs during the past six months. She owns 300 hatching pens.

Work on the construction of the big new hardwood manufacturing plant to be located at Ironwood has been commenced.

Four hundred passengers who were on the steamer Dove when it stranded off Presque Isle were all brought safely ashore.

Ex-Treasurer Anthony Czick, of Mount Clemens, has settled with the city, making good after three months a default of \$9,000.

Ellis Taylor, of Marshall, and several associates thought best to take a hand in a wedding reception in the city without being invited. Taylor had to be carried home by his companions and a doctor called to take stitches in an ugly gash in his forehead.

Benton Harbor police have made a wholesale clearing out of hobos and vagrants. Twenty were placed in the county jail. It is thought that an organized gang of burglars has thus been routed. A dozen or more private houses have been lost and evidently two to four persons in each case took a hand in the work.

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

NUMBER 18.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PREACHERMAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH BY LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henrichy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday school at 4 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webster. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 326, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. M. A. Bates, W. M. A. Taylor, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 249, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. Wilcox, Post Com. H. Thummel, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Rebecca Wright, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUM, H. P. A. Taylor, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 114—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. M. McCULLOUGH, G. F. S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

GRAYLING TENT, H. O. T. M., No. 103—Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com. WM. WOODFIELD, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the fall of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULIFF, Sec.

FORTAGE LODGE, K. of. No. 141—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. MARIUS HANSON, C. C. J. HARTWICK, K. of. R. S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 390—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. S. B. CLAGGETT, C. R. F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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## GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign. Checks cashed and banked. Collections a specialty.

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Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being in the depot and business houses, in the heart of the town. Every room is well heated by steam throughout. Every room will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine rooms for commercial travelers.

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Shaving and Hair Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.

Prompt attention given to all customers.

Oct. 1, '91.

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First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers' or travelers' teams. Rates made on commission and no dissatisfaction guaranteed.

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Rooms for rent.

You Can Get...

all kinds of plain and fancy

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bill heads, envelopes, cards,

invitations, programs, posters, etc., at this office at...

...Low Prices.

## TOILS DRAWTIGHTER

### CHICAGO POLICE THINK THEY WILL CONVICT HOLMES.

logical explanation, the result being that there is little chance for the slurring of doubtful points and the suppression of adverse facts which are possible in a mere ex parte argument.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the debaters buried their arguments in such an enormous mass of verbiage, but the arguments are there and may well repay the digging out. On the whole, a public which has shown a genuine desire to get enlightenment on the financial issue can hardly fail to find some profit in this general stirring up of the fundamental facts.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

#### Not a State Report Tells of Unfavorable Conditions.

The reports as to conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest are summarized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

Illinois—Exceedingly favorable week. Severe local storms northwest counties on Friday, damage not irreparable. Corn growing splendidly, roasting ears in early fields. Oats, wheat and rye threshing retarded. Late potatoes, gardens, pastures and second crop clover, millet and fodder crops growing finely. Fruits abundant in

# The Avalanche

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## DEATH FOR A TRIFLE

### DRASTIC MEASURES TO PREVENT PILFERING.

Carnival of Blood at Spring Valley.—A atrocious work of a Chinese Mob—Reason for the Quiet Which Prevails in Trade Circles.

Miss Elizabeth Flager, of Washington, daughter of General Flager, chief of ordnance of the army, shot and killed a 14-year-old negro boy named Ernest Green Friday at her home in the suburbs of the city. The Flagers and other families in the vicinity have been annoyed greatly by boys stealing their fruit and damaging the trees of their neighbors. Miss Flager discovered young Green on the fence stealing fruit, and fired at him from the second-story window. The bullet entered his right breast, and passing through his body inflicted a wound that caused death. The coroner's jury exonerated Miss Flager and she was released.

### FURY OF A MOB.

Enraged Italians Shoot Down Many Negro Miners.

Fourteen negro miners fell victims to fury of an Italian mob at Spring Valley, Ill. Sixty-three. Three probably will die, and the result of the wounds of many others is doubtful. Fully 1,000 Italian miners armed with all sorts of weapons and preceded by a band of music marched on No. 3 location, where a colony of negro miners and their families are domiciled. The mob was bent on revenging one of their countrymen, who had been killed in an altercation with some negroes. The negro colony was completely mislead as to the intentions of the mob on account of the band, and some of them flocked to see the supposed parade. They fled easy and defenseless victims to the fury of the crowd. It was an attempted massacre, and in the anger of the foreigners no discrimination as to age or sex was made. The feeling of hatred which has existed toward the negroes ever since their importation during the strike a year ago was given fierce vent, and it was with the ferocity of long-restrained malice that the mob leaped to its work. That dozens were not killed seems almost miraculous.

### NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Commercial Quiet Is Due Solely to Natural Causes.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is a perceptible halt which may decease if attributed to wrong causes. Trade two months late in the spring pushed forward into July a large share of business belonging to April or May. Seeing a rush of orders out of time, many imagined it would continue, and hurried to give other orders. The jam of two months' business into one lifted prices. Then other orders came to anticipate a further rise. But the summer half was inevitable, and it is yet somewhat uncertain how much improvement will appear after it. The crop of corn promises to be the largest ever grown, and is almost out of harm's way. The crop of wheat appears, perhaps 20,000,000 bushels less than was expected a month ago, and had the best hopes been realized it would have been more than 100,000,000 bushels short of a full crop. Cotton has lost a little, and more people seem to believe in 7,500,000 bales than believed in 8,000,000 a month ago."

### DIE AT THEIR POSTS.

Ten British Subjects Killed by the Brutal Chinese.

A Shanghai dispatch to the London Times says that the mission and sanatorium at Wha Sang, near Ku Cheng, Province of Pekin, was attacked and ten British subjects killed. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, wife and child were burned in their house. Miss Yellow and Miss Marshall, two sisters named Saunders, two sisters named Gordon, and Steente Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stewart's eldest child had a knee cap badly injured while the youngest had an eye gouged out. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Mabel C. Hartford, were wounded, but arrived safely at Fu Chau Fu. The Prefect of Cheng Fu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the Cheng Fu outrages.

### Sheriff in Charge.

One hundred or more employees of the large Chicago wholesale hardware firm of the Woodrough & Hatchett Company were notified Friday that there was no longer need of their services. The big firm had failed through inability to collect outstanding claims for large amounts. Every creditor, it is said, will be paid in full, as the liabilities are \$180,000, while the assets are estimated at \$240,000.

**Carl Browne Deserts His Young Wife.**  
It is announced at Baltimore, Md., the redoubtable Carl Browne, who a few weeks ago married Miss Mamie Coxey, the daughter of the Commercial leader, has separated from his bride, and Mrs. Browne is in seclusion. John B. Miller says Browne deserted his bride somewhere in New York State, and "Gen." Coxey went to Baltimore to hunt up his daughter.

### Slaughter of Christians.

A cable from Shanghai says: "Advices from Foo-Choo are that a telegram received there says that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Ku Cheng. Five foreign women are among the murdered."

### Rich But Dies in a Hotel.

Mrs. Carrie B. Pomeroy, whose stage name was Carrie Lips, died in a Denver, Col., hotel Sunday. She was at one time one of the best known actresses of the West and the wife of Seldon Richards. She guarded jealously her jewelry and many diamonds, the worth of thousands.

### Big Loss by Fire.

At Berlin, Md., six acres were burned. The total number of buildings burned was seventy-five. The loss is \$200,000, and the insurance about \$25,000. About twenty residences were burned.

### Non-Union Men Driven Out.

The non-union men are being forced to leave the Bluefields, W. Va., coal fields by the strikers, who threaten personal violence to those who don't quit work. Gov. MacCorde has reached there and his hasty return is attributed to the threats. Serious trouble is expected.

### True Bills for Ten.

At Chicago indictments were voted by the Grand Jury against six election judges charged with fraudulent practices in the First and Second Wards last November. The indictments grow out of the evidence adduced in the investigation of the McGaugh-Belknap contest.

### ROADS ARE WARNED.

Take Better Care of Live Stock in Transit.

Comparatively frequent complaints have been filed at the agricultural department alleging violations of the law by railway companies in keeping live stock in transit confined in cars for over twenty-four continuous hours, the legal allowed limit, or failing to give the stock five continuous hours of rest when unloaded. Most of the complaints involve Western roads. Secretary Morton is determined that the laws regulating the transportation of stock shall be enforced, and has sent to all railway companies engaged in live stock transportation a circular insisting on strict compliance with the law, in which he says: "The failure of the railway companies to conform to this law causes animals great suffering while in transit to points of destination, which is the intention of the law to prevent. Railway companies will therefore make such arrangements as are necessary in their train service, and provide the necessary feeding and watering stations, to comply with the statutes, and any failure to do this will render them liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 4383."

### THE BALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

	P.	W.	L.	cent.
Cleveland	88	63	35	.602
Pittsburg	83	49	34	.590
Baltimore	77	45	32	.584
Chicago	88	40	39	.557
Cincinnati	81	45	36	.556
Boston	78	43	35	.551
Philadelphia	79	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	80	43	37	.537
New York	70	41	38	.510
Washington	74	27	47	.365
St. Louis	84	28	57	.229
Louisville	78	19	59	.244

### WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	P.	W.	L.	cent.
Indianapolis	79	47	32	.595
Kansas City	81	48	33	.593
St. Paul	80	48	34	.579
Detroit	81	43	38	.521
Milwaukee	80	40	40	.500
Minneapolis	79	39	40	.494
Toronto	83	32	51	.488
Grand Rapids	82	27	56	.422

### DEATH RODE THE FLOOD.

Sixteen Perish in a Cloudburst Which Swept Four States.

Cloudbursts and floods in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Wyoming did great damage Tuesday evening, causing much loss of life and great destruction of property. The dead are: At Soroco, N. M., the infant son of E. Bacca, and six members of the Duran family. At Casper, Wyo., two Harrison children and Mrs. S. Newby and child. At Fort Scott, Kas., Walter Austin and Will Gould. At Adelaide, Colo., Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Tracey and an unknown woman. Four men are missing, thought to have been caught in a landslide near Adelaide. The greatest damage seems to have been done at Socorro, N. M., where seven lives are known to be lost. Three small towns near by may have been swept away. The surrounding country is devastated. The property damage is said to be over \$1,000,000.

### DUPEES OF WRIGHT AND STANTON.

Twenty Thousand Letters, Each Containing 50 Cents, to Be Returned.

The English Postoffice Department has ordered the return to the writers of over 20,000 letters, each containing 50 cents, which accumulated after the arrest several months ago of the two Americans, Wright and Stanton, who advertised a "cash-for-brains" puzzle, something on the order of the missing-word contests, and who fled to the United States after being indicted, forfeiting their bail of \$10,000. It was estimated at the time that they had reaped fully \$50,000 from their schemes, not counting the \$10,000 which is now to be returned to the dupes.

### YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Admits Starting Numerous Fires.

Henry G. Clark, 15 years old, was in the municipal court at Chelsea, Mass., charged with breaking and entering. His case was continued in order to permit State Fire Marshal Whitcomb to prefer more serious charges against him. By his own confession the boy is one of the most dangerous firebugs in Massachusetts. Last spring he started fires that caused a loss of more than \$50,000. Clark has already served time for incendiarism.

### Unsatisfactory Land Examination.

Washington dispatch: The work thus far accomplished under the law passed last Congress for the examination and classification of mineral lands in the grant of the Northern Pacific in Montana and Idaho has shown that the method is far from satisfactory and that some other plan will have to be adopted. The law contemplated that the examinations were to be finished in two years, but it has been figured out that in the small district of Montana, that of Bozeman, three commissioners should each mount a horse every morning and ride directly through the lands to be examined at the rate of twenty miles a day, it would take them three years to merely ride across the land and they would then leave a strip unscanned on each side nearly a half-mile wide. They could not make the examination with any accuracy whatever, and their work would be far from complete.

### Courthouse Burned.

The courthouse in Fresno, Cal., was burned Monday night. Only the hall of records was saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

### Better Pay for Puddlers.

The puddlers in the York, Pa., rolling mills have been notified that the rate for puddling would be increased from \$2.75 to \$3 per ton.

### Denver Bank Closed.

The Union National Bank of Denver, was closed Monday. It will liquidate its affairs and go out of business.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, 2d, choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80¢ to 95¢; corn, No. 2, 42¢ to 43¢; oats, No. 2, 22¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 46¢ to 48¢; butter, choice creamery, 17¢ to 18¢; eggs, fresh, 11¢ to 12¢; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.10 to \$1.40; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 4¢ to 4½¢ per lb.

Indians—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 67¢ to 68¢; corn, No. 2, mixed, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, mixed, 28¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢ to 41¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, white, 28¢ to 29¢; rye, 50¢ to 52¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.10; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70¢ to 72¢; corn, No. 2, mixed, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, mixed, 28¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢ to 41¢.

Detroit—Oats, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, white, 28¢ to 29¢; rye, 50¢ to 52¢.

Toledo—Wheat, \$3.00 to \$3.50; corn, No. 2 yellow, 45¢ to 46¢; oats, No. 2, white, 26¢ to 27¢; barley, No. 2, 45¢ to 47¢; rye, No. 1, 49¢ to 51¢; pork, mess, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 70¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, yellow, 48¢ to 50¢; oats, No. 2, white, 28¢ to 31¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, \$3.00 to \$3.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, 48¢ to 49¢; oats, No. 2, white, 31¢ to 33¢; rye, 52¢ to 54¢.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, 48¢ to 49¢; oats, No. 2, white, 31¢ to 33¢; rye, 52¢ to 54¢.

Many recover Trinidad.

Portuguese Xavier, the Brazilian Consul General in New York, believes that the Island of Trinidad, which was recently

taken possession of by the British, will be regained by Brazil. He said the Brazilian Government is making every effort to settle the difficulty by diplomatic means, but if these means failed he believed Brazil would try to take the Island by force. The country's navy cannot, of course, compare in strength with that of Great Britain. Mr. Xavier said, "but our citizens are determined to assert their rights and we have no friends in England." When asked what position he took in view of the fact that the United States would take in case of war, Mr. Xavier declared that it could not remain neutral without violating the Monroe doctrine, and that he thought the administration would be unwilling to do so.

Steamer Alva Sunken.

Run Into by a Boat While Aground at Sault Ste. Marie.

Word was received at Chicago from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., that while the steamer Alva, bound down with iron ore, was running below the dyke Thursday morning, she ran into and sank by the whaleback barges Hundred and Seventeen, 46 tons, of the steamer E. M. Peck, bound down with iron ore. The whaleback took a sheer when near the Alva, which caused the collision. Her nose punched a hole in the Alva at the engine room gangway, three feet below the main deck, filling the engine-room with water. Steam pumps will be put on board, after temporary repairs have been made, so that she can proceed on her way to Chicago.

BRITISH BOAT BURNED.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Party's Plans—Nine Drowned.

The lugger Zenith has been burned off Baltimore, Cork County, Ireland. Details of the burning show that she had on board a crew of six men and twenty-one passengers, who were out on a pleasure trip from Glendore, to which place they were returning from Baltimore, when flames burst through the hatchway of the lugger. A panic followed and a boat which was lowered was swamped by the crowd of people who clambered into it. During the confusion nine persons were drowned. The skipper of the Zenith then ran ashore and the remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued by the coast guard.

Charged with Swindling Pensioners.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The man who pays as he goes finds it necessary to stay home a good deal.

The man who insists on consulting a thermometer in hot weather deserves no sympathy.

The trolley, although still young in Chicago, has proved a Jeze Pomeroy in destructiveness.

Of course the farmer will have a large crop of oats, with nothing to feed them but bicycles.

These days the man who has ice to shave has status. Wealthier melt is richer than he who has money to burn.

It isn't very remarkable that Chancery Mr. Depew should wed "a woman worth \$8,000,000." Any good, true wife is worth that amount.

A New York paper asks whether it is not possible to take the new woman too seriously. We do not see how it is possible to take her otherwise.

The Chicago man who hit his bride and told her "shut up" when the pair were applying for a license had probably never been married before.

How original Nerve, of San Francisco, is to be guessed from its sub title, which reads: "A vehicle for original ideas and other strange things."

The monogrammed cigarette is no better for suicidal purposes than the old, familiar kind. It isn't necessary to be extravagant in order to be an imbecile.

It seems that a firebug is paid as high as \$750 for setting fire to a building in New York and charges \$1,500. This is not a sign of prosperity for insurance companies.

The latest popular song is entitled "When His Love Grew Cold." We haven't heard it, but have no doubt it refers to the first time she saw him in bloomers.

A Florida mob interrupted church services in order to drag out the preacher and lynch him. Very rude and unmannerly; they should have waited a few minutes.

Says the St. Louis Chronicle: "We now have a full supply of gold, with \$10,000,000 reserve in our treasury." We advise the Chronicle reporters to ask for an increase of salaries.

Nettie Parker, of Minneapolis, wants the city of Chicago to pay her \$50,000 because a policeman mistook her for a man. The average "new woman" would feel flattered by such an error.

The New York Evening World says that 60,000 persons from that town went down to Coney Island Sunday and got drunk. One fellow, it seems, kept sober long enough to tell about it.

An exchange says that "a scientist who is studying the language of cats thinks that they swear." It would not be remarkable if they picked up a few swear words at night while dodging bootjacks.

Mark Twain is suffering with a carbuncle on his knee, and assures an interviewer that "there is nothing funny about it." Mark may be a good judge of carbuncles, but what does he know about humor?

The New York Mercury says that Tammany is still a pretty robust cadaver and is busily chewing the cud of the past." A cadaver chewing anything would be about as great a curiosity as a Tammany tiger with a cud.

After Bellevue hospital physicians had treated a woman ten days for "alcoholism" she died, and a post mortem examination showed that her brutal husband had fractured her skull. That institution needs a good course of "house-cleaning."

A traveler just returned from China expresses surprise because there are only 100 doctors in a population of 400,000,000 people. In view of the fact that the Chinese hold a physician personally responsible for the death of any patient in his hands it is remarkable that there should be so many doctors there.

Mrs. Nelson Young, of Palm Beach, Fla., who is an expert bicyclist, recently appeared in a blooming costume and was the admiration of every one except Mr. A. G. McDonald, who said no modest woman would appear in such a garb. When Mrs. Young heard of the remark she confronted McDonald with a pistol, which she handled so carelessly that he made an apology and signed a card of retraction for publication. There is no use in waiting for the Coming Woman. She has come.

Another woman with considerable "ginger" to her was a Kickapoo Indian named Kanladias—and mark that we use the honorable name of woman, not the degraded one of "squaw." It seems that the contractor of the Choctaw Railway in Oklahoma, wished to build his road through her property. She would not consent to the arrangement unless the contractor would sign an indemnifying bond of \$2,000. The company refused to come to her terms or to arbitrate matters and ordered the contractor to proceed. Therupon, Kanladias took up her stand with a shot gun, on the borders of her estate, and refused to allow the workmen to proceed. The contractor finding persuasion useless finally signed the bond and the track-laying was allowed to go unmelested.

The beauties of the jury system ever impress themselves upon the observing intelligence. In a California county one Hill was not long ago arrested for hog-stealing, arraigned and pleaded guilty. Now he has concluded to withdraw the plea, and the county

must pay for a trial to determine whether Mr. Hill is a thief or merely an eccentric liar, or possibly to ascertain that he is both. The jury must, of course, declare in advance that they believe Hill innocent as a babe or they cannot bring to the weighing of the evidence that unprejudiced mind in which lies the safety of the manufacturer. Mr. Hill is to be congratulated upon living in a country where the courts are designed for the especial benefit of people in predicaments similar to his own.

Hardware says it is estimated that during last year more than 200,000 wheels were manufactured by the different companies engaged in the production of bicycles; and this year with greatly increased facilities and improved machinery, together with a large increase in the number of producers, the product will reach to the neighborhood of 400,000. What it will be next year can only be guessed at. There is no denying that this year's business has been held in check by a positive inability to supply the demand for wheels of every description, and as a result the manufacture is being greatly enlarged. New factories are projected and additions made to old factories nearly doubling the capacity. It is thought that by next March the productive capacity will have been carried to fully 700,000. What then? The paper says that "with every foreign country with an intelligent population already knocking at our doors for a share in this distribution, even in blocks of 600 to 1,000 wheels at a time from individual buyers," should leave the trade in November, 1896, with "few if any wheels to carry over into 1897." Very likely. And yet the point will be reached some time when the production will exceed the current demand, but it is possible the bicycle furor is so far from having exhausted itself that it will be some years before the turning point is met.

It is a question whether the stringing of electric wires in cities and villages will not destroy a large proportion of the shade trees. Complaint is made in several cities that where the wires pass through the foliage the trees in nearly every instance have died, presumably from the effects of the electric current. It has been noticed also that the death of trees almost invariably follows a season of rain, when the wet leaves are good conductors of electricity and carry it from the wires to the trees. In some cases the death of trees has been caused by wires supposed to be thoroughly insulated, the covering having been rubbed off the wires by the friction of the branches when moved by the wind. The evidence that the trees have been killed by electricity is furnished by the fact that in numberless instances the trees through which the wires passed died in an hour during a storm, while those standing a few feet from the wires were uninjured. These results will raise the question as to the liability of electric light companies for the damage caused by the killing of shade trees. The right to string electric wires does not give the further right to destroy the shade trees, which may constitute the chief value of a piece of real estate. Neither does it give the right to lop off the branches and otherwise disfigure ornamental trees simply because such branches happen to be in the way of the wires. This destruction of trees is quite likely to lead to expensive litigation before a property owner's right to receive damages for his loss is established by the courts. A good deal of trouble could be avoided if electric lighting and power companies would take pains to place their poles and string their wires so as not to interfere with the ornamental trees along their lines.

## Training Nature.

At Jamrach's, in London, the other day, some one asked the great animal catcher and importer if he had run out of marmals.

"We used to keep them," he answered, "when they fetched four pounds apiece, but now we can't get more than one pound for them. Frank Buckland burst up the trade when he exposed the method of their manufacture by the Japanese from a fish and a monkey skin cleverly united; so we no longer make them a leading article," he smilingly added.

"The Japanese are remarkably ingenious."

"Not only that, but they possess infinite patience. The telescope fish is a case in point. It is a fish of immense length, with a double, fan-like tail, and produced by breeding on the principle of artificial selection. However, they are quite common in Germany now."

"And do you know how they get white Java sparrows?"

"They select a pair of grayish birds and keep them in a white cage in a white room, and they are attended by a person dressed in white. The mental effect on a series of generations of birds results in completely white birds. They breed the domestic cock with enormously long tails after the same principle. They first select a bird with a good tail, giving him a very high perch to stand on; then with weights they drag the tail downward, carrying on the same system with the finest specimens of his descendants till a tail almost as long as a peacock's is produced at last. And how marvelously they are in the fertilization of plants! Did you ever see one of their dwarf trees, perhaps fifty years old, and yet not more than an inch or two high?"

## Red Hair Disastrous.

According to a Philadelphia paper, nearly all the women who have been great enough to have their heads cut off have had red hair; also that they seem to be at the bottom of most trouble. For instance, Catherine of Russia, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Anne of Austria, Empress Eugenie, Ninon de L'Enclos, Lucretia Borgia, Beatrice Cenci—all of them had red hair, and very few of them died in their beds. Even in prehistoric times it appears that red-haired women made all the trouble. A red-haired woman caused the fall of Troy, and a red-haired woman brought to Ireland seven centuries of woe. The two historic abductions of the world were of red-haired women. The destruction of Troy and the trials and tribulations of the men of Argos were caused by the rape of the red-haired Helen, the highest type of Homeric beauty.

## GOWNS AND GOWNING.

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Pictures, Mayhap, and You Offered It the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Worned Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

O fleetingly are the fancies that Dame Fashion dictates; that very few of them last more than a season or two, and three seasons of acceptance is enough to make a style a regular oldster inhabitant. But at last fashion is giving women something that they may lay away for their granddaughters, for the dainty collars, cuffs

and fronts of linen batiste embroidered in lace-like delicacy will lose no beauty in the change of mode. Great sailor collars are shown with fronts extended in long revers that end at the belt. These are of lawn-like material of the natural linen color and are embroidered in openwork with white. Such are worn as an accessory to any dress, appearing even with Eton jacket serges, and sometimes a loose vest or front to correspond with the collar adds completeness of effect. Yokes or cape-like collars fastening in the back and extending smoothly over bust and shoulders are especially youthful and becoming.

The favorite "natural" color is becoming to every one, and when delicately embroidered has a quiet effect that makes its genuine worth the more marked.

Exquisite cuts of natural color batiste are mere oblong pieces of the goods with rounded corners made with insertions and edges of real lace, and they have the genuinely artistic black satin ribbon, and though its ends are unmistakably of the streamer order they are entirely in keeping with the remainder of the dress, which is of black, made princess and designed for matronly figures. The gown fastens invisibly at the side, is perfectly tight fitting and has a round 1830 yoke of ecru guipure bordered with a berth of black spangled chiffon. A ruche of plain black—it may be colored, if preferred—encircles the plain collar, and is drawn down over the village, with his hand. All the puffed elbow sleeves have triple epaulettes or spangled chiffon. The skirt portion is of the very wide godet shape and is lined with strawberry silk.

Showy as sash and streamer effects always are and highly prized as showy things now are, much more dependence is put upon neck and shoulder garniture. In the present scheme of ornamentation. Probably this is because the skirt is so generally left unadorned, as it is in the next sketched example of late summer dressing, the bodice being the point for applying all elaboration. It is done, too, in an unusual way, the bodice being fitted and covered with silver spangles. Over this comes a bertha of the dress goods that leaves the bodice's upper part visible in pointed yoke effect, bordered with twists and loops of satin ribbon of harmonizing shade. Any summer suiting will be serviceable for this dress, a light gray being especially pretty, and if that were used, the elbow sleeves should be met by gray sateen mousselines.

Girls with heads set in statuette perfection wear summer dresses before noon with necks cut square, showing the rise of the head all around. Only a perfectly set head and throat of column-like roundness can stand this. Sleeves divided into three parts and

THE NEW SUGGESTING THE HEIRLOOM.

and delicate effect that will lose nothing in the constant passing of fashions.

"Points" for the neck are wonders of insertion and needlework. Some point "sets" come with a band for the neck set with as many points as can be managed in the round. The band slips under the high collar against the neck, the points only appearing and lying over the outside of the collar. These pointed lace collars are in danger of being overdone, not from the number of them that are being worn, but from the fact that woman's anxiety to outdo woman has led to extravagant forms of this device. A dressy and tasteful example of this sort of collar appears on the gown of the first illustration. Its points extend away over the tops of the sleeve puffs and at the bodice it is held down with bands of gathered chiffon. These bands extend over the skirt and are connected by a wide beige colored ribbon that ends in two big bows. The material of skirt and bodice is silk plaided with beige and mauve, and the sleeves are of accordéon pleated chiffon over beige silk.

Still another variety of collar that is likely to be highly valued fifty years from now—and that is extremely dainty now—is made from a square of batiste all taken up with insertion tuckling and needlework. The center of the square is cut out for the neck band, the points hanging loose. Collars of this design are especially becoming. This finish is also added to long cuffs, the square setting just below the elbow, or such a finish to a sleeve that ends below the elbow sets off a rounded fore-arm to perfection.

Below a youthful face, the yoke of the second picture somehow gives a suggestion of quaintness, and leads the observer to think that grandmother is wearing grandma's old

time accessories. This is a trick, however, for this costume is new one, sketched before it had found a wearer, and the effect described will not be nearly as happy if its wearer's face and figure are soberly matured. But when the young woman who now wears it hands it over to some budding maiden in the years to come and says with lingering fondness, "Take it, dear; it was thought very becoming in my young days," then that lucky maid can

be sure of an accessory that will turn a simple dress into one that will stun all beholders. It is of open work embroidery edged with a gathered lace ruff and below it extending over the hips is more of the embroidery, with squares cut from it through which the dress goods shows. The latter is seen batiste sprinkled with prairie colored embroidered dots. A band of embroidery trims the skirt at knee height, and belt and collar are of turquoise blue satin ribbon, the former being fastened at the shoulder.

The new battle ship, Maine, now approaching completion, is the forty-sixth man-of-war built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since 1817; when the keel of the first was laid. Not an insignificant showing for home talent.

Turning to the third picture, there will be seen a ribbon gariture of more stately sort—if, indeed, such an accessory can ever be dignified enough to be at all stately. It is of very wide

A. WILKINSON, with plenty of courage in his name, proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of sixty miles an hour. The boat will be 350 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a flat bottom and wedge-shaped bow and stern of 10,000 tons displacement, and with eight paddle-wheels on each side, each making seventeen revolutions a minute.

SIR WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON, Governor of Western Australia, says that colony presents a record of advancement during the last four years which few, if any, countries could equal. The population of the colony has increased very fast, and he knows of no country which has displayed a more promising field for enterprise and industry of almost every description.

MISS MARY M. HASKELL, of Minneapolis, has just been appointed census taker for Cass County, Minnesota. The undertaking is by no means an easy one. The population of the country is widely scattered, and the trip will have to be made on horseback. Much of it is an unbroken wilderness, and there are many Indians in the country, some of whom will have to be enumerated.

The people of Roxbury, Mass., are debating whether they shall reconstruct the fort above the Norfolk House, planned by Gen. Knox during the siege of Boston, and approved by Washington. The original with its untransferable associations having been offered to the town in 1880 for \$8,500, and rejected, the Roxbury citizens will now pay twenty times as much for a mere copy.

Nabi, a bandit chief of the Caucasus, was, in his thirties, captured by the Khodzhaas, who later captured one of his men and hanged him offhand. Nabi loaded a train of pack horses with naphtha, swooped down on the village, with his band, killed all the men, soaked the houses with naphtha and burned them to the ground, and carried off the women and children to his refuge across the Persian border.

A resident of the State of Washington tells the Washington Post that horses are the most worthless kind of property in the West. He says: "You can hardly give them away. A friend of mine, who used to bring ponies to the East, getting from \$8,500 to \$10,000 apiece for them in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, told me not long since that the business was completely played out, and he could buy all the ponies he wanted for \$8 a head. It is difficult to find as much use for food in the country as in Europe, the beef trust would meet with pretty lively competition about now."

A DEALER in bicycles who has an extensive business in New York, predicts that in five years more the present style of bicycle will be out of date. The motor wheel will have taken its place. He points to the fact that in the 750-mile race from Paris to Bordeaux and return to Paris, a light gray being especially pretty, and if that were used, the elbow sleeves should be met by gray sateen mousselines.

MR. KRUE, the famous cannon-maker of Germany, and proprietor of the Essen foundries, has been described as the man who paid the largest amount of taxes throughout the world. He paid annually about \$200,000. But Mr. Marinosco-Bragadir, the most important manufacturer of alcohol in Rumania, who has recently established a brewery at Bucharest, paid in 1894 \$40,000 of divers taxes to the Government. This represents an immense fortune, which had a very modest origin, since Mr. Marinosco-Bragadir was an apprentice to a pastry cook only twenty years ago.

Accompany to a Chicago paper the use of bicycles by farmers in sections where the road supervisor supervises is growing quite common. City wheelmen who are given to cross-country runs frequently meet men pedaling home from town with a good-sized collection of groceries strapped to the handle bar. Sometimes a home-made carrier, consisting mostly of rope, is used, and sometimes the wire and leather arrangements which are kept for sale among other bicycle accessories. The problem presented by punctures and other mishaps which the wheel is heir to are not serious ones, as very well regulated farms have its own repair shop, and the farmer makes up in ingenuity what he lacks in tools.

"LEAVES OF HEALING," issued in Chicago, is the organ of the "divine healing" cult. A recent number announces that 552 acres of land, just out of Chicago, near Blue Island, will soon be purchased, where various institutions connected with the healing of bodies, arranged around an inner garden and park, to be called Beulah Gardens; Zion College, a series of schools from the kindergarten to the university preparatory school; Zion Printing and Publishing House; Zion Refectory; homes for young men, young women and orphans. The healing institutions are to be in the centre.

ACCORDING to Professor Baird, there is now in the imperial aquarium of St. Petersburg a pike that first saw the light at the close of the fifteenth century. He still appears to be quite a young fellow, notwithstanding his centuries and his long captivity. The Professor says that there is nothing very extraordinary in this case, and he mentions several other fishes in the same aquarium that are more than 160 years old. Who knows but what the age of a pike is still greater. Nobody can fix the date of their nativity, and the chances of their longevity, considering their regular habits, are certainly as good as those of the pike. What a moral there is here for temperance lecturers! Eels and mice never drink whisky and never chew tobacco. There is nothing like cold water for making yellow live long.

Deserve many predictions, the lengthening of the course in the principal medical schools of this country from three to four years has resulted in the increased growth in the number of students in these schools. When a few years ago, Harvard took the lead and declared that the course of instruction should cover four years instead of three, many educators asserted that this action would simply drive ambitious and eager students to the schools where they could finish their medical education in a shorter time. Just the contrary, however, has been the result. Columbia, the College of Physicians and Surgeons followed Harvard's lead in this matter after a year or two; then the University of Pennylvania and the University of Michigan adopted the same plan. And since these changes all four schools have grown steadily.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The seven leading civilized nations under arms almost three millions of soldiers, at an expense of over five hundred millions of dollars a year.

The new battle ship, Maine, now approaching completion, is the forty-sixth man-of-war built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since 1817; when the keel of the first was laid. Not an insignificant showing for home talent.

The war in the East does not appear to have daunted the industrious Japanese from preparing for the fourth exhibition at Kyoto, to judge from the number of articles and exhibitors, which amount to 205,000 and 86,000 respectively.

A. WILKINSON, with plenty of courage in his name, proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of sixty miles an hour. The boat will be 3

# The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The shadow of another bond issue is clouding the immediate future of the Cleveland administration.

Under republican protection we paid debts instead of creating them, and met the running expenses of the government besides.

In the high schools of Japan the English language is placed on the same footing as the Japanese and its study is compulsory.

The increase in the National Debt under President Cleveland's Administration, as shown by official records Aug. 1, was \$206,663,281.

Massachusetts, though small in size, is large in manufacture, her mills being numbered at 485,182, and their annual output valued at \$888,130,402.

The man who consents to take the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio this year will probably gain the distinction of being the worst beaten candidate in the country.—*Globe Democrat*.

Thomas B. Reed, in declining to be interviewed on silver, confined himself to the remark that "the silver question seems to be discussing itself." It is also apparent that nobody is willing to listen.—*Globe Democrat*.

Harris says he believes that "the American flag should be hoisted on every public building, and planted in the heart of every American citizen." That kind of talk has never yet done any harm to a candidate for the Presidency.—*Globe Democrat*.

Under the McKinley law, the imports of shoddy for the nine months ending March 31, 1894, amounted to 15,923 pounds, while under the Wilson bill for the eight months ending March 31, 1895, they aggregated 9,713,187 pounds. For those who like shoddy, therefore, the new tariff is a boom.

Spain has been raising \$26,000,000 a year by taxation in Cuba and investing less than 1 percent of the amount in public works on the island. This scarcely deserves the name of government. It is spoliation, and Spain, with her unlimited pride of race, should not expect people of her own blood to submit to it.—*Globe Dem.*

There are more men now at work in the iron, steel and tin works at Pittsburgh than have been employed there since the panic of 1893. Thus does the invigorating effect of the Republican victory of last fall continue to promote the restoration of good times in spite of the fact that we still have a Democratic Administration.—*Globe Democrat*.

There is just this difference in the relative value of gold and silver, whether used in the arts or as money: 23.22 grains of gold are worth a dollar any time, and anywhere in the world. While 371.52 grains of silver are not worth a dollar at any time or any place in the world, and cannot be made so by free coinage or any other artificial process to increase the value of silver.—*Detroit Journal*.

Elections in which Governors or other State officers will be chosen are to be held in eleven States, which is more than a quarter the whole number, this year. These are Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Besides these Utah will abandon the Territorial stage and take its place as a state this year, choosing a full set of officers. In some of these, and in a few other States, Legislatures will be elected which will choose United States Senators.

A Lansing telegram says among the general acts of the last legislature, which will take effect Aug. 30, is an amendment to the general tax law which is designed to furnish greater protection to state lands, which have long been the prey of trespassers. The law now provides that the sheriff and treasurer of each county in which state lands are situated shall report all cases of trespass to the auditor-general immediately they have knowledge thereof. The amendment extends this duty to every county or township officer having knowledge of the trespass, requiring them to report the facts to the sheriff or county treasurer. It is believed that having imposed the duty of guarding these state lands on so many officials, there will be a decided falling off in the number and extent of the depredations committed.

A Pittsburgh paper says the activity in the iron and steel mills is "unprecedented." This is also the word to apply to the Republican victories of 1894 and 1895.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1895.

### EDITOR AVALANCHE:

"The Cleveland confidence game" is the name that has been given to the attempt of the cuckoos to make the democrats believe that Mr. Cleveland doesn't wish to be again nominated for President, but merely to have the honor of declining the nomination after it has been tendered by the democratic national convention. Inasmuch as the democratic administrations and Congress bunched the voters of the country it would be only a case of poetic justice for Mr. Cleveland and the cuckoos to bungle the democratic party. If the democratic convention fails into the trap set for it and nominates Mr. Cleveland with the expectation that he will decline it will be the most disappointed body ever seen, as it is just as certain as any future event can be that if nominated Mr. Cleveland will accept. In view of the generally recognized fact that the democratic nomination will next year be a very empty honor it is difficult to understand the efforts that Mr. Cleveland and his cuckoos are making to get it. These efforts can only be accounted for by the inordinate egotism of Mr. Cleveland, which causes him to believe, improbable as it appears to every body else, that he could be elected a again.

Repeated appeals have been made to Hoke Smith to restore Miss Key to her old place, but thus far without avail. He says he cannot do that and be consistent. Yet this is the same Hoke Smith who claimed to have been a consistent gold monetarist until some sturdy and wide-awake old Georgians brought forth a letter in his own handwriting in which but a few years ago he declared for the free coinage of cotton, corn, wheat, and even watermelons for ought we know. Hoke's consistency is not such a sacred thing as he would have us believe. True, he is as stubborn as the traditional Confederate mule, but in spite of all his stubbornness and lack of patriotic sentiment, he should be compelled to re-instate Miss Elizabeth Key or leave the cabinet. The Mercury appeals to the great patriot and statesman at Buzzard's Bay to put the screws on Hoke Smith.—*New York Mercury* (Dem.)

### How They Prosper.

*From the Pontiac Gazette.*

PERE CHENEY, CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICH., July 11, 1895.

### DEAR GAZETTE,

Which we appreciate much, I will write this evening, and tell you how we are and what we have been doing since I last wrote. Husband is as well as usual; as for myself I met with quite an accident a few weeks ago, by falling down cellar backwards, which bruised me pretty badly, and have scarcely got over the effects yet, but I can work every day now. Husband was very busy all the spring repairing fences, and making farming implements, such as wheelbarrow, wheelrake and a little drag, and wheelhoses, such as we can use by hand and they work splendidly.

Had a heavy fall of snow here the 4th of May, but as everybody was late about planting, there was but little damage to the crops; our early potatoes were nearly through the ground, also beans for early use, peas up four inches high, and radishes up; they were none of them hurt with the snow and freezing; bad cucumbers up with the third leaf, forgot to cover them, and when the snow left they were the only things that were hurt, but I soon replanted and they are in blossom; we have a good garden, as we took the advice of our neighbors and didn't buy a team last spring, they donated the plowing nine acre, which we planted to corn, potatoes and beans, they are all looking as well, or better than I should think they could, for we have had but very little rain this summer. There are no meadows worth cutting; barley is fairly good; we have new potatoes and peas to use, also radishes and onions; our citrus, squash, watermelon, muskmelon, mango-melon and vegetable peach vines are all in blossom, also tomatoes.

We have two of the cows that we brought from Pontiac. Since the 24th of April I have made one hundred and twenty six pounds of butter from them besides feeding two calves; we get 18 cents a pound for butter. Six weeks ago we set a hen on thirteen eggs and hatched every egg, we took the chicks and gave her another setting of 15 eggs, and hatched fourteen of them, so we have quite a flock of chickens, all doing well. This is farming on a small scale but it is all right, we are doing well; it is what I like, people can live here if anywhere.

It costs nothing here for cow pasture, and in the fall if you have a beef you want to sell you have it already fattened here on the plains. Then there is the big marsh meadows here, where you can cut your hay for winter all for nothing, only the cutting and drawing wood costs nothing but to go and get it, no rent to pay, only a little tax, yes, give me the farm, if we have to work hard for what we get. It is all our own, by our own hands, and we stand the work pretty well for old folks. My husband took the scythe this morning went down to cut hay, this afternoon I took the rake and raked it up for him. Every body is very busy here with their farm work.

Your friend,  
Mrs. S. J. WILSON.

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PERE CHENEY, CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICH., July 11, 1895.

DEAR GAZETTE,

Which we appreciate much, I will write this evening, and tell you how we are and what we have been doing since I last wrote. Husband is as well as usual; as for myself I met with quite an accident a few weeks ago, by falling down cellar backwards, which bruised me pretty badly, and have scarcely got over the effects yet, but I can work every day now. Husband was very busy all the spring repairing fences, and making farming implements, such as wheelbarrow, wheelrake and a little drag, and wheelhoses, such as we can use by hand and they work splendidly.

Had a heavy fall of snow here the 4th of May, but as everybody was late about planting, there was but little damage to the crops; our early potatoes were nearly through the ground, also beans for early use, peas up four inches high, and radishes up; they were none of them hurt with the snow and freezing; bad cucumbers up with the third leaf, forgot to cover them, and when the snow left they were the only things that were hurt, but I soon replanted and they are in blossom; we have a good garden, as we took the advice of our neighbors and didn't buy a team last spring, they donated the plowing nine acre, which we planted to corn, potatoes and beans, they are all looking as well, or better than I should think they could, for we have had but very little rain this summer. There are no meadows worth cutting; barley is fairly good; we have new potatoes and peas to use, also radishes and onions; our citrus, squash, watermelon, muskmelon, mango-melon and vegetable peach vines are all in blossom, also tomatoes.

We have two of the cows that we brought from Pontiac. Since the 24th of April I have made one hundred and twenty six pounds of butter from them besides feeding two calves; we get 18 cents a pound for butter. Six weeks ago we set a hen on thirteen eggs and hatched every egg, we took the chicks and gave her another setting of 15 eggs, and hatched fourteen of them, so we have quite a flock of chickens, all doing well. This is farming on a small scale but it is all right, we are doing well; it is what I like, people can live here if anywhere.

It costs nothing here for cow pasture, and in the fall if you have a beef you want to sell you have it already fattened here on the plains. Then there is the big marsh meadows here, where you can cut your hay for winter all for nothing, only the cutting and drawing wood costs nothing but to go and get it, no rent to pay, only a little tax, yes, give me the farm, if we have to work hard for what we get. It is all our own, by our own hands, and we stand the work pretty well for old folks. My husband took the scythe this morning went down to cut hay, this afternoon I took the rake and raked it up for him. Every body is very busy here with their farm work.

Your friend,  
Mrs. S. J. WILSON.



TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS  
CARBON. USES IN ANY STOVE,  
NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOUR. 1/2  
CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.  
SEE WANT AGENTS ON  
salary or commission.  
Send for Catalogue of  
Prices and Terms.  
NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.  
692 CEDAR AVE.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## FIRE, FIRE!

## FIRE PROOF AND WATER PROOF

### SHOES,

## FOR BOYS & MEN!

## A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

## FOR SALE BY

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

### The Heat Beneath the Cold Above Us.

Beneath the peninsula of Lower Michigan there are veins and sheets of mineral water lying in basin form, and very rich in salts, bromides, etc., and of great medical and commercial value. They have been reached by numerous wells which run down to about 3,000 feet near the center of the basin, as at Alma and Bay City. The water comes up from the bottom of these wells hot (over 90 degrees), showing a decidedly more rapid increase than in copper mines. But the famous Comstock ledge, where fabulous wealth lured the miners on, showed perhaps the most rapid increase in temperature that man has ever dared to face. It was, however, doubtless due to the action of hot waters rising from still greater depth—probably the same waters that deposited the silver crees, still at work. In the mines of this region the miners, naked as savages, reeking with perspiration, drinking painful after-pail of ice water (20 tons of ice, or, in another case 95 pounds per man, were used each day), could labor but 10 minutes at the drift (in imminent danger of being scalded by striking a stream of hot water) before being overcome by the heat and reeling to a cooler place. Fainting, delirium, even death have been the effect of the reaction on coming to the surface. Verify the Cuban proverb, that a Yankee could be found to go after a sack of coffee though it were at the gates of hell; was not far from the literal truth.

The force of example is one of the strongest known to man. Mr. Cleveland's use of a government light house tender for his hunting and fishing trips was the natural forerunner of Secretary Carlisle's intended use of a government light house tender to make a tour of the great Lakes. Not only will the Secretary and his wife be carried on this junket at public expense, but his son and his wife will go along and others may be added. The junket is to last five or six weeks, and if Uncle Sam wasn't to foot the bills it would be quite costly for the two Carlisle families. Still, you occasionally find a democrat willing to quote "Public office is a public trust" at you, in the face of the private snap the members of the present administration have made of it.

Nothing more galling to the Cleveland democrats has occurred for a long time than Senator Gorman's new clinch on the control of the Maryland democratic organization, and the astute Gorman rubbed it on them by having his convention endorse the able and patriotic administration of President Cleveland and the tariff law that President Cleveland refused to sign. Mr. Gorman's resolution declared the tariff to be the best we have had for thirty-five years, which isn't strange when it is remembered that Mr. Gorman was one of the principal authors of the Senate tariff bill, which took the place of the Wilson bill and became a law without the president's signature. Gorman may not capture the democratic Presidential nomination next year for himself, but it is not unlikely that the man who does must firsticker with him, and he will be more exacting than he was when he allowed Mr. Cleveland to nominate him.

Fear may do for the sugar planters what right and justice would not do. Flushing that Comptroller Bowler was determined, regardless of the arguments which will be presented to him next week to refuse payment of the money appropriated by Congress for sugar bounties, on the ground that the original sugar bounty law was unconstitutional, the Louisiana Congressional delegation put a new phase on the matter by informing members of the cabinet that the withholding of this money would certainly put Louisiana in an uncertain condition I did not take them." The sheep now being shipped were worth three years ago, Mr. Brees thought, \$2 or \$2.50.—*The Manufacturer*.

Some of the Democratic papers are endeavoring to make political capital of the advance in wages. Voters will do well to bear in mind that wages are being restored, not increased; and further that the prime cause of the restoration is the knowledge that the Democratic party is out of power in Congress, and its powers for evil are thus neutralized.—*Blade*.

FREE, FREE, FREE!

FREE!

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

ONE POUND

OF OUR FAMOUS

TEAS AND COFFEES,

ONE CHANCE ON A

"Queen of England Sewing Machine."

Warranted for

Warranted for

5 Years.

5 Years.

and well

WORTH THIRTY DOLLARS. \$30.

Our TEAS and COFFEE are without EQUAL, and in order to convince you, we Make YOU THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

We do this for the simple reason, that after having used them once, YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

This opportunity is good for SIXTY days ONLY, commencing June 1st.

The Machine is on exhibition at our Store. Come and try it.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT." IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

'Daugherty Visible'

Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.

Permanent Alignment

Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to

THE DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. N. FEHRIS, State Agent.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fourrier, druggist.

# The Avalanche.

J.C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Nice sweet Honey at Claggett's.

Mrs. H. Detman is visiting in Bay City this week.

Fournier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

Stan Peterson, of Lewiston, was in town, Monday.

**The Best Coffee for 29 cts at S. H. & Co's.**

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of Grove, were in town, Monday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Philip Goss, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

Claggett says something in his new ad. Read it.

Peter Aebel and wife, of Blaine, were in town Monday.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Sheriff Chalker has sold his pony team to Register of Deeds, Hanna.

**Whit's Rose, at S. H. & Co's. You should try it.**

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Pure Lard at Claggett's.

J. J. Niederer, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

The way to save money is to buy your Shoes at Claggett's.

Rufus Wilcox, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

Try a bottle of East India Pickles, Bates, Marsh & Co. keeps them.

Arthur Brisk and his party report an enjoyable week on the AuSable.

**Use Salling Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour.**

W. W. Vaughn and family of Roscommon have moved to West Branch.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Supervisor Head, of South Branch was in town the last of the week.

Claggett sells full Cream Brick Cheese.

Mrs. M. Cole and Miss Rose Benson are expected home to-day, from their extended visit with friends in Western and Southern Michigan.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

C. Amidon, M. Simpson and E. Dyne and their families are camping out this week at Camp Bell, on the AuSable.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaya Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Geo. H. Miles, of Detroit, was in town Friday of last week. Mr. Miles was formerly in the newspaper business at Vanderbil.

Don't forget the fact that Tea bought at the store of Bates, Marsh & Co., require no prize to sell them. They sell on their merits.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.**

Mrs. Evans, of Grand Rapids, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. Hartwick, being called here by the serious illness of Mr. Hartwick.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The best Concert Company on the road, the Schubert Symphony Club at M. E. church, Monday Eve., Aug. 12th.

We shall endeavor to stay a few days over those two months and in the meantime will sell goods, in our line, at as low a price as can be found in the city. Bates, Marsh & Co.

Conductor Barnhart and wife with a party of friends came up from Bay City last week and went down the river for a two weeks vacation.

N. Michelson has the heaviest piece of oats we ever saw on the river bank below the bridge. They stand five feet high and in a solid mass.

The offices of the County Treasurer, Register and Clerk have been re-preserved and carpeted, and now present a more creditable and comfortable appearance than heretofore.

Five Good Templars, consisting of Mr. Wm. Butler, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Anabel Butler and Miss Maude Robinson went to Gaylord, on the early train Monday to assist in organizing a district lodge of the order.

Mrs. J. Hanson, of Grayling, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Jenson. Mrs. Hanson's accomplished daughter Emma is the sweet singer who warbles at the Baptist entertainment this evening.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

Try our Teas and Coffees. We guarantee them to be the best in town. Bates, Marsh & Co.

Do not think we are getting proud when you see our new road wagon. The fact is we sell them so cheap, any one can afford a good one.

Go to the concert at M. E. church. Sweet Mixed Pickles, at Claggett's.

Go to the concert at M. E. church, next Monday evening.

Prince Patent Flour is the best in the market. Bates, Marsh & Co. have it.

Mrs. S. C. Knight has been quite sick for the past week from an attack of Mysiposis.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, at cost, at Claggett's. Now is the time to buy.

Go and hear the Schubert-Symphony Club at the M. E. church, Monday Eve., Aug. 12th.

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Mrs. Richards of West Bay City is visiting friends in town this week.

Fire Proof and Water Proof Shoes are just the thing for Engineers and Firemen. Claggett sells them.

The Good Templars of this village received a visit Tuesday evening from the Grand Chief Templar and Mr. Gurley and Mrs. Ross, of East Tawas.

It is reported that 200,000 feet of valuable timber was destroyed by fire at the outlet of Houghton Lake this week.—*Ros. News.*

A. H. Jennings left on the early train yesterday morning for the soldiers home at Grand Rapids.—*Ros. News.*

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, Saturday evening the 10th, at the usual hour.

**W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.**

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Terter.

The Frost did considerable damage to crops, last week, in Maple Forest township.

**Public Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that a regular examination of the teachers of Crawford County and those desiring to take the entrance examination of the Agricultural College will be held at the school house Thursday and Friday, August 15th and 16th, 1895.

**FLORA M. MARVIN,  
COMMISSIONER.**

Last Sunday was desecrated as usual in our village by a game of Base Ball between the West Branch and Grayling teams, and as usual the Grayling club was beaten, on the 11th inning the score standing nine to eight. It is reported as an interesting and hotly contested game.

**Is Marriage a Failure.**

Have you been trying to get the best of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and indigestion? Are you sleepless at night? Do you awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and sallow, haggard looks? Don't do it Bacon's Celery King has cured others; it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c at L. Fournier.

**FOURNIER'S DRUGSTORE.**

Regular meeting of Marvin Post Corps, Saturday afternoon, the 10th, at the usual hour.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.**

Jack Belden, of Big Creek, was in the village Wednesday and informs us that his crops look fine and that we get rain soon there will be a good yield.—*Ros. News.*

Central Lake had a big fire last week. Several business houses were consumed. Loss \$30,000 and only partially insured.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

Farmers know that wheat and rye put in with a drill is much better than broadcast sowing. Call and see the best drill on earth.

Acme Pie Fruit, a fine preparation for pies. You can buy it at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Braden, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Large bottles 50c and 25c at L. Fournier.

**Shortsightedness**

To waste your money on vile, dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otto's Cure free of charge. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when L. Fournier will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and thick heavy syrup. Largest packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

**Frederick Items.**

Bark peeling is over and work at present time scarce.

We understand that John Cameron and family expect to return to Frederick about Sept. 1st. to live.

C. R. Wallace and Dan Page left Tuesday morning for Gladstone, Mich. where they expect to find work.

A large number from here attended the dance given by Archie Howe at his new barn last Friday night 37 numbers were sold. All report an excellent time.

A letter received here states that J. Maurice Finn was in New York last week, enroute for Paris, and was going from there to South America to reside. He had left Mrs. Finn in the State of Washington, whither she had followed him from Detroit.

How is it when one of our citizens takes a lady passenger to Alba 21 miles, and on arrival she makes an excuse to get a bill changed and that is last seen of her. Pretty touch. But John says anything may be expected these democratic times. Sorry Jake gave it away though, too good to keep.

**Mortgage Sale.**

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of September in the year eighteen hundred and ninety two, executed by Charles A. Ingerson and Nettie Ingerson, his wife, of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, to Lucien Fournier of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crawford, in liber E of mortgage, on page 430 on the 28th day of September A. D. 1892 at 2 o'clock P. M.

And Whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine and 62/100 dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars, attorney fees as provided by the statute in such case made, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining unexpired by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the

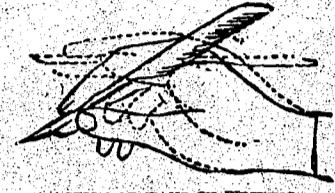
## MAKE LEGS AND ARMS

### PEOPLE WHO SUBSTITUTE ARTIFICIAL FOR THE REAL

The Industry, Owing to the Activity of Railroads, Buzz-Saws, and Mouths of July, Grows Yearly Limbs Closely Counterfeited Nature.

**B**EN HAD his artificial limb made by Tom Hood, whose melancholy fate is sung by Tom Hood, might have found the means of retaining the affection of his Nellie Gray if he had lived in the year 1895. When Ben went off to the wars it is narrated that "he cannot ball took off his legs, so he laid down his arms." Upon his return to England the heartless Nellie looked upon him with disdain.

"Before you had those timber toes  
Your love I did allow;



ACTION OF HAND IN WRITING.

But then, you know, you stand upon  
Another footlong now."

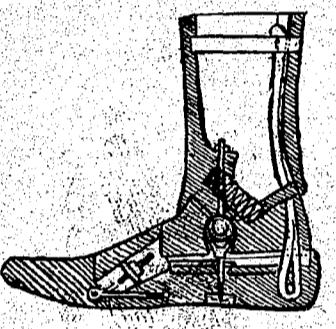
And poor Ben was so overcome by Nellie Gray's unkindness that, bold as he was, he lost all hope, and "round his melancholy neck a rope he did entwine."

"One end he tied around a beam  
And then removed his pegs;

And, as his legs were off, of course  
He soon was off his legs."

All of these tragic occurrences might have been entirely prevented if the gallant Ben had been where he could visit one of the little workshops where wooden legs are whittled out. Had he taken such a precaution Nellie Gray might not have suspected that he had left his legs "in Badajos' breaches." For artificial limbs are made so perfectly in these days that they do almost as well as the originals.

Few persons have any idea to what an extent men are mended up after they have been maimed by accidents. To see all the appliances that are used for piecing out the human anatomy a person would naturally suppose that it is not such a serious thing after all to lose a leg or an arm, an eye or a mouthful of teeth, or to become involuntarily bald or noseless or earless. All such trifling deficiencies can be easily supplied, and the patching can be so cunningly done



MECHANISM OF ARTIFICIAL FOOT.

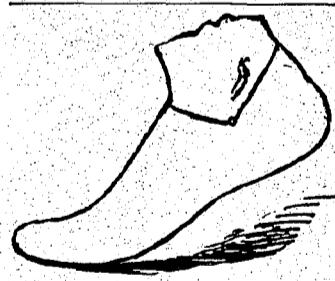
edge of the manufacturers now living and the records of inventions now existing are concerned. The expression originated in this country by the shipment here of a stock of artificial legs made in Cork, Ireland, early in the present century. Were, in the



IN THE LEG FACTORY.

that only a narrow observer can detect the artificial from the genuine.

The business of making artificial legs, arms, fingers, ears and noses, or, according to the generic classification of the trade, "artificial limbs," has grown



ELASTIC RUBBER FOOT.

to an extent which natural limbed people little realize. Seemingly the day isn't many morrows distant when simply the vital parts of some men—and women—will be strolling up and down this earth as perfect and complete human beings, all as the result of the now swiftly soaring genius of body-part making. And the pitted unfortunate who have been able to take advantage of the result of this soaring will be able to cut out an infinite number of fellow beings who have missed the cruelty of buzz-saw, thrashing machine, and railway catastrophes.

There's many a man-to-day gracefully walking the streets whose real legs and feet, arms and hands were long ago left in the amputating chamber of horrors. So wonderfully fair is this marvelous spirit of practical counterfeiting of human parts being developed that after all the mechanics may outdistance the alchemists toward the solving of perpetual life for mankind.

The making of artificial limbs has, in fact, become a fine art and a by no means inconsiderable industry. Every surgical instrument maker provides them, if not actually a manufacturer, and most of them retain men for altering and repairing. Many of them have the work done on the premises, a portion of it being performed by artists working at their own homes and receiving their orders from various employ-

ers in the trade. One curious fact is that this unique handicraft is often hereditary.

Much exquisite craftsmanship is exhibited in the making of the leg of the more expensive sort. The craft has derived its knowledge, of course, from surgery, so that the making of a limb is a study in anatomy. The action of the knee and the movements of the numerous joints in the foot are simulated by the skilful use of finely-tempered elastic cords. The movements of the natural joints are reproduced so faithfully that a very inappreciable halt indeed is all that can be observed in the gait of the wearer of a high-class artificial leg.

The mechanism of a foot and leg is called upon to perform limited operations, but the operations demanded of the hand are almost infinite; and, however perfectly the wrist and finger joints may be imitated, they remain inert unless supplied with wind and directed by a continuous impulse from without. Opening and closing the fingers is all that can be effected by simple pressure against another object, or a general movement of the entire arm. A serviceable substitute for an arm and hand must, therefore, be sought for on other than an anatomical basis. To meet the case some very handsome and exceedingly ingenious contrivances are to be seen. One consists of a sheath, or "socket," as it is technically called, made of English willow, canvas, and leather, and lined with some warm fabric, into which the stump of the severed forearm is to be inserted, and the weight of which is distributed, by means of straps passing through a band on the upper arm and thence crosswise round the chest. A hollow screw or a catch-spring is let into the end of this socket, by means of which any one of a number of "tools" can at will be attached, and with which the owner can subserve the more common purposes of daily life.

One of the commonest expressions heard regarding a person with an artificial lower limb is, "He's got a cork leg," the idea conveyed being that the person has an artificial limb made out of cork, at least so far as the knowl-

edge of the manufacturer now living and the records of inventions now existing are concerned. The expression originated in this country by the shipment here of a stock of artificial legs made in Cork, Ireland, early in the present century. Were, in the

meantime, factories, the Fourth of July, etc.—bring the number up to something frightful to everybody except, possibly, those engaged in this artificial business.

Two of the supremely triumphant instances of artificial limb furnishing are in Chicago. Whenever the weather is fine and the pavements in good condition people residing on Grand boulevard may frequently see an unusually pretty, dashing young lady riding a wheel, generally at high speed, along the driveway. If now and then the bubbles get too thick to suit her comfort she springs from her wheel and dashes aside to the wall with all the grace and agility of the best of them. She has worn an artificial leg from the thigh down for nearly three years. A member of the firm that furnished it is ready at any time to wager \$1,000 that no person can pick the young lady out in a party of young ladies walking or riding wheels. The other case is that of the son of a retired banker living on the North Side. A number of years ago the young man lost both hands and both feet by having them frozen. Artificial substitutes with marvelous capacity for action were procured for him—though in Europe. He is a fine horseman, and seldom a day passes that he is not seen out alone behind as high spirited a pair of steppers as ever rolled a road wagon along Lake Shore drive. He is a member of two or three clubs, frequents the theaters, and attends many receptions. He lifts his hat, removes his overcoat, uses his handkerchief and lights a cigar.

The making of artificial noses and ears has also become a good business within the last few years. A nose is first shaped and fitted to the stump so accurately that bearing is obtained upon all sides alike, thus evenly distributing the weight of the body. In order to give additional strength and prevent their splitting or being damaged by water, these legs are covered with calf-skin rawhide, so tightly and neatly drawn on as to resemble the natural limb. This rawhide is then covered with a flesh-colored waterproof cement which forms a hard, glassy surface, so they can be wiped off with a damp cloth without injury. The best artificial limbs will easily sustain a weight of from 400 to 500 pounds.

There must be just as little mechanism as possible in order to lessen the chance of a hitch somewhere and the consequent mortification to the wearer. Every joint is tightened to a nicety. The wire springs, two on either side of the ankle joint, that impart a natural and elastic motion to the ankle, no matter whether the foot be turned up or down are covered with buckskin to prevent squeaking. The lower one of these

knives and fork for one-armed people.

springs serve to bring the toes back to a natural position after they have been bent upwards either in stepping on the toe or an uneven surface. By an arrangement of the cords and springs the leg can be moved backwards or forwards on the ankle joint, while the foot remains flat upon the floor. This movement enables the foot to accommodate itself to any position it may be placed in when walking. By covering the bot-

tom of this artificial foot with soft sponge rubber the step cannot, from its sound, be distinguished from that of the natural limb.

It is far more difficult to construct an arm than a leg, owing to the manifold uses required. Manufacturers generally are inclined to furnish arms that are much too complicated, particularly for the laboring classes. The arm is constructed much after the principles of the leg, and is manufactured principally from leather and steel. It is held firmly on the stump by an improved form of shoulder cap so constructed that in carrying an object the weight is thrown wholly on the shoulder. Strong bands pass across to and connect with a small place that encircles the opposite shoulder, passing under the arm, at which point it is well padded. The elbow may be swung freely or set at any angle. To accomplish the latter a small button is pressed after the limb has been fixed, when it will remain in that position until released. Movements of the fingers are effected by a pad on the inside of the arm. By pressing the arm against the side this pad is forced close to the arm, thus by a connecting of springs operating the fingers of the hand. The hand is manufactured so it will close by springs and be opened by the pad, or vice versa. For business men who wish an appliance for holding papers or documents an apparatus is constructed that is worked by the pad mechanism or a system of attachments. Such an arm can be fitted to those having three inches or more of stump, and provided it retain a healthy degree of force and rigidity it will enable the wearer to hold his hand to his mouth or forehead, and to take his hat off his head. These arms are made very stout, and can do service in carrying heavy valises, baskets, bundles, etc., together with holding the lines in driving. The hands are constructed with or without wrist movement, as desired, owing to the class of work that will be required of them.

The fact that a person can write with an artificial hand and arm furnishes a subject for thought that had been dwelt upon by the wisest, most thoughtful of men with only the result of utter bafflement. The fingers of an artificial hand are capable of but two general motions or actions—namely, that of closing upon the pen and releasing it. Not at all are the artificial fingers capable of a single one of the many delicate and often almost imperceptible movements performed by the natural fingers, hand, and wrist every time a word, however short, is written. Any trick connection, whatever, between the three or four inches of stub of arm and the—after all—clumsy imitation of the human arm, hand and fingers, is totally impossible. And yet that man writes the moment he takes up the pen in the artificial fingers. This matter has now become so common among the craft as to attract no more attention.

The railroads of the country furnish 30,000 customers every year for artificial limb makers, while the other mutilating agencies—sawmills, other mills, mines, factories, the Fourth of July, etc.—bring the number up to something frightful to everybody except, possibly, those engaged in this artificial business.

For the supremely triumphant instances of artificial limb furnishing are in Chicago. Whenever the weather is fine and the pavements in good condition people residing on Grand boulevard may frequently see an unusually pretty, dashing young lady riding a wheel, generally at high speed, along the driveway. If now and then the bubbles get too thick to suit her comfort she springs from her wheel and dashes aside to the wall with all the grace and agility of the best of them. She has worn an artificial leg from the thigh down for nearly three years. A member of the firm that furnished it is ready at any time to wager \$1,000 that no person can pick the young lady out in a party of young ladies walking or riding wheels. The other case is that of the son of a retired banker living on the North Side. A number of years ago the young man lost both hands and both feet by having them frozen. Artificial substitutes with marvelous capacity for action were procured for him—though in Europe. He is a fine horseman, and seldom a day passes that he is not seen out alone behind as high spirited a pair of steppers as ever rolled a road wagon along Lake Shore drive. He is a member of two or three clubs, frequents the theaters, and attends many receptions. He lifts his hat, removes his overcoat, uses his handkerchief and lights a cigar.

The making of artificial noses and ears has also become a good business within the last few years. A nose is first shaped and fitted to the stump so accurately that bearing is obtained upon all sides alike, thus evenly distributing the weight of the body. In order to give additional strength and prevent their splitting or being damaged by water, these legs are covered with calf-skin rawhide, so tightly and neatly drawn on as to resemble the natural limb. This rawhide is then covered with a flesh-colored waterproof cement which forms a hard, glassy surface, so they can be wiped off with a damp cloth without injury. The best artificial limbs will easily sustain a weight of from 400 to 500 pounds.

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## REVEALED IN A DREAM.

How a Doctor Diagnosed a Case and Cured His Patient.

One of the most unaccountable adventures in the phenomena of the lives of the physicians ever recorded was reported by Dr. Charles Beckman of Astoria, L. I., at a meeting of the American Medical Society in this city Tuesday afternoon. The scientific men present were much interested in the strange freak of nature the practitioner disclosed. They believe it new and valuable evidence regarding the much-disputed opinions on the conditions of the mind or brain in sleep, which is also a subject of great human interest.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Beckman, after introducing the subject to his listeners in a formal manner, "that it is a truly remarkable occurrence when a physician makes a clear diagnosis of a mysterious malady in dreamland. Yet I have done so—and done so to my utter amazement. When, purely by instinct, I examined into my dream and found it as a spokesman of fact, I was stricken speechless, but since I have come to the conclusion that the phenomenon is not mysterious or even strange, I was called to attend a little baby suffering the most rigid spasmodic convulsions, the cause for which I found impossible to discover. I first saw the poor little infant on Sunday and by Tuesday had become perfectly nonplussed as to what to do for it, further than to administer temporary relief. I thought of nothing else than the poor little one's sufferings all day Monday, and retired that night with the child's remarkable symptoms mentally photographed on my mind.

Tuesday morning when I arose I had been to see the little patient in a dream; had discovered the trouble and conceived a simple treatment for its cure, which I had administered with entire success. Upon calling at Mrs. Lockwood's, the child's mother, this morning, I stepped to the corner of the room in which the cradle stood, and raising the infant's foot observed the little rose-colored spot I had seen in my dream. In an instant, almost before I knew what I was doing, I drew a slender pointed lancet from my pocket and quickly punctured the spot, when out came a needle three-fourths of an inch long, head first."—New York Morning Journal.

## TO WEIGH LETTERS.

A Broomstick, a Water-Jar, and a Few Marks the Only Requisite.

A very good scale for weighing letters may be made by anyone without expense. Get the handle of a worn-out broom and cut off about 15 inches of it. Pour water into a wide-mouthed jar until it is nearly full, and, having attached a weight to one end of the stick and tacked a square of cardboard to the other, the latter to serve as a platform,

opposite to the gates are holes that permit excessive suction and assist in turning the wheel, but the holes on the end wheels have their outer sides partially covered by deflectors. The motor is well adapted to being placed in a stream where the force of the current is the only power. It is illustrated and described in the Scientific American.

## A Dangerous Ice-Chest.

The northern fishing vessels are accustomed to rely for their supply of ice upon the icebergs themselves—a dangerous, if convenient, resource. An iceberg is an uncertain quantity, and very narrow escapes are related by the crews returned from the fisheries. The schooner Elwood lately arrived from Alaska with twenty tons of halibut packed in ice. She sailed from Seattle northward, and went to the Muir Glacier for ice.

A big iceberg was encountered while passing through the Icy Straits, and selected for service. Thirty tons of ice were whittled off the berg and transferred to the schooner during the day. As the tide fell, the berg began to roll, the reef forming a pivot on which it revolved. Then suddenly the vessel listed heavily to starboard, and it was discovered that it had been anchored over a spur of the iceberg. Night was coming and the situation grew more dangerous.

The crew were ordered into the boats. Resting on their oars at a safe distance, all hands watched the schooner, expecting every moment to see it roll over and disappear. As the tide fell, a small peak of ice showed itself on the other side of the vessel, and it was found that the berg had caught and hemmed the schooner in.

For three-quarters of an hour the stick of the schooner hung in the balance; then without any apparent reason, she plunged suddenly forward into the sea, came right side up, and an shore out of reach of the floe.

The crew rowed back to the vessel, and lost no time in getting away from the rolling mountain of ice. At midnight the spur which had so nearly caused the destruction of the Elwood was the highest peak of the berg—which had performed a complete revolution.

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For three-quarters of



## CHICKENS "COME HOME TO ROOST."

You may take the world as it comes and goes.  
And you will be sure to find  
That Fate will square the account she owes.  
Whoever comes out behind;  
And all things bad that a man has done,  
By whatsoe'er induced,  
Return at last him, one by one.  
As the chickens come home to roost.  
You may scrape and toll and mind and save,  
While your hoarded wealth expands,  
Till the cold, dark shadow of the grave  
Is nearing your life's last sands;  
You will have your balance struck some night,  
And you'll find your hoard reduced;  
You'll view your life in another light  
When the chickens come home to roost.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Now as you will, there's a time to reap,  
For the good and bad as well;  
And conscience, whether we wake or sleep,  
Is either a heaven or hell.  
And every wrong will find its place,  
And every passion loosed.  
Drifts back and meets you face to face—  
When the chickens come home to roost.  
Whether you're over or under the sod,  
The result will be the same;  
You cannot escape the hand of God,  
You must bear your sin and shame.  
No matter what's carved on a marble slab,  
When the items are all produced,  
You'll find that St. Peter was keeping "tab."  
And that chickens come home to roost.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

## THE ADJUTANT'S GRAVE.

It was at the taking of Rangoon. From the Irrawaddi the crushing batteries of a dozen steam frigates had leveled the stockades on the river side. Black masses of naked, smoke-stained Burmese, exposed at their guns, or in shallow trenches, when the teak walls fell or were burned down, were mowed down like grass by a hailstorm of grape. Our artillery was landing. The 18th Royal Irish were already in the breaches and at the water gate. The Burmese dropped their cumbersome shields and lances and dhars and fled, yelling back toward the great pagoda. Those wild Irish, possessed of the same devil that dashed and slashed and stabbed and hacked and hurried in the Englishmen at Waterloo, went off in hot chase. Only one regiment—! for they would not wait for the slow boats that were bringing the guns, and the 80th and the Sepoy Rifles, but broke away in pursuit, in spite of the almost frantic efforts of the weak and horse with ineffectual efforts to check their mad command, were forced to follow at last, all chasing the bubble reputation together—one regiment at the heels of 10,000 panic stricken savages!

One of the glorious fellows of the crack 18th in this tempestuous hury-bury was Fallon, the adjutant. He was the equipped model of a gentleman and a soldier, according to the standard of his proud regiment; a jovial boon companion, generous comrade, fast friend, frank and fearless enemy, in sport a child, in taste a scholar, impetuous in fight, pitiful in victory.

At his disordered party charged, shouting, up the broad Dagon road, between the long lines of the inner blockades over bamboo bridges thrown across trenches, and past grim gigantic idols and ponghee houses fantastically carved, the adjutant, who had lingered behind the rest, striving to the last, in his habitual devotion to discipline, to restrain the men, hap-pened to be in the rear of all.

"How now?" jestingly cried Clark, an English ensign of the adjutant's mess, who was running just before him, "our plucky Fallon, and shall be up with that crazy sergeant presently. You know I am good for a short brush of foot race; fast running is one of my accomplishments—thanks to my boy trotting education and the practice Lord Gough gave us."

"I am doing my best, Clark, my boy," Fallon replied, "and shall be up with that crazy sergeant presently. You know I am good for a short brush of foot race; fast running is one of my accomplishments—thanks to my boy trotting education and the practice Lord Gough gave us."

Hardly were the words done ringing in his comrade's ears when the gallant Fallon, the pride of his corps, received in his generous breast a dozen musket balls as he sprang up the broad staircase of the Golden Dagon Pagoda—first of them all, and quite alone. He fell on his face, stone dead, on the stairs, sword in hand, and smiling.

When all was over, and his regimen-t held the post of honor on the very throne of the Boob, they gave him a soldier's most distinguished obsequies, burying him in a grove of talipot trees, behind a ponghee house of the most grotesque architecture, and just outside of what were afterward the Sepoy lines of the Eightieth. His faithful orderly planted a rude cross at his grave's head and set an English white rose there. An American missionary gave it to him.

In Calcutta, Norah Fallon—beautiful, accomplished, witty, altogether radiant with rare charms of mind and person—waited with her young child for news from her soldier husband, who had her heart in his keeping within the stockades of Rangoon. When they told her he was dead, she fell, uttering only a sharp cry, and lay as one dead for many days. But when she awoke to the consciousness of her profound bereavement, and her eternal widowhood, she shed not a tear nor spoke a word, but took her boy and went aboard a troop ship that sailed on the morrow for Rangoon.

On the voyage still she spoke not, nor ever wept; the silence of her sorrow had something sacred, almost awful about it, that commanded a delicacy of consideration, which was a sort of worship, from the rudest about her.

Arrived at Rangoon, no sooner had the ship dropped anchor off the King's wharf than Norah sent her chaperesse, her Hindoo grand-mother, with a note to General Godwin, commanding the company's forces in Burmah. "The wife of Maurice

Fallon, adjutant in the Eightieth of her Majesty's Royal Irish, would be permitted to see her husband's grave; she awaits the expression of the General's wishes on board the Mahanuddy."

She waited long. At last the answer came:

"It was with unfeigned sorrow that Lieut.-Gen. Godwin found him self constrained, by the exigencies of his position, to refuse the widow of one of his best officers, whose loss was felt by the whole Anglo-Indian army, the sad privilege of visiting the spot where his comrades consigned him to a brave soldier's grave. But the General's footing in Rangoon was precarious, hourly apprehensions of attack by a strong body of the enemy were entertained."

"It was known that a Burmese chief was approaching with a numerous and well armed force, and had already arrived in the neighborhood of Kemmendine. Therefore, for the present, the Lieutenant-General must forbid the landing of his countrywoman from the shipping on any pretext. He hoped to be forgiven by the dear lady, whose grief he humbly asked to be permitted to share; but in this case he was not left in the exercise of the least discretion. Such were the regulations."

When Norah Fallon had read these lines she retired to her cabin in silence, and was not seen again that day. On the next she was observed in frequent and eager conference, in whispered Hindoo, with an old, and faithful, bearded, gray bearded, and of grave and dignified demeanor, who had long been in the confidence of her husband—indeed, a sort of umbra, but fatherly guardian to the young, inexperienced, and perhaps imprudent pair, who with their darling between them were all in all to each other, and heedless of all beside.

The old Hindoo had formerly lived several years at Prome, whither he had gone in the capacity of bearer to an English commissioner; he therefore knew the Burmese character well, and could speak the language with tolerable fluency.

There were many "friendly" Burmese at Rangoon at this time, deserters from Dallah, shrewd fellows who had foreseen safety in British ascendancy, and being mostly fishermen, had offered themselves for "Ingle" musketeers for the nonce, with a sharp eye to profitable nets thereafter. Indeed, not a few of these calculating traitors had taken to their old trade already, and were busily plying the moles and hooks from crazy canoes at the mouth of Kemmendine Creek. It was not long before some of them, haled by old Buxso, the bearer, came alongside with, as he said, fish for the Mem Sahib, his mistress. On these occasions he conversed with them in Burmese, and whoever watched narrowly the astonished and anxious faces of the fishermen must have observed that neither the freshness nor the price of their finny prizes formed any part of the discussion.

It was a dark night, no moon and a cloudy sky; all hands had gone below and "turned in" some hours since. The officer of the deck, night glass in hand, paced the bridge, or leaned over the rail and watched the lights ashore, while the quartermaster patrolled the gangways. But these were not alone on deck; on the bell ring of the after gun the pale and tearless widow sat still as a shadow, and peered through the darkness shoreward to where the Eighteenth's lights gleamed from the Golden Dragon. Such was her nightily wont, and officers and men had become so accustomed to it that she sometimes sat there till after midnight, unheeded and forgotten.

The young officer still chased with his eyes the restless lights, and dreamed dreams the while of home and of a sweetheart; the gruff old quartermaster paced up and down, and thought of prize money and the "old woman." Neither had eye nor thought for the poor lady, they were so used to her lonesome ways, d'ye see, else they might have found something unusual in the anxiety with which she watched a singular object in the water astern—only an empty canoe drifting toward the ship! Not drifting either; for now that I point them out to you, you can see two black heads, with long hair twisted in a barbaric knot behind, peering warily above the water in front of the boat which seems to follow them.

The love-lorn youngster, or the gruff old quartermaster on prize money intent did look toward the bell ring a little later, and saw nothing; the lady was gone. Whither? To her cabin? No; she could not have passed them unnoticed. But that was easy to decide; her light still burned; her state room was open and unoccupied. Where, then, was she? Good heavens! It could not be; and yet it must—poor lady! Poor baby! They gave the alarm; they roused the ship; a gun was fired; a search was made, in vain. Alas! it must be so. "She has gone to join her husband."

True! but not that way, gruff old quartermaster's mate. Stop thinking about her; have ears and brains for your duty. What was that shot on shore? And, bark now! another, and another, and another! the alarm is given in the British lines; the sentries have discharged their pieces and run in! See! the place is all ablaze with lights; every ponghee house is illuminated; you can discern the great porch of the Golden Dagon, with its griffins warders, from here. They are beating to arms; the trumpet sounds the "assembly." What could that first and solitary shot have been?

Ah! my nautical friends, while your sapient pates were busy guessing, that pair of barbaric black heads have drifted under the stern again, and the same canoe has drifted with them—not empty this time; for, look again, and you will see that her light is no longer burning, and her stateroom door is closed, though the window is open; and—yes, you do hear her breathing. Wait! spare ye heads the guessing; it will all be cleared up one day. Wait till you dare to ask Norah Fallon why she dares to make so much of that withered white rose.

General Godwin's next dispatch to the Governor General contained a curious passage: "On the night of the 15th the cantonments were

## "JACKIES" IN DEMAND.

### LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SAILORS.

New Warships to be Manned.—Life of a Sailor on an American Man-of-War and His Pay.

American men-of-war's men have no distinctive title. They are variously termed "blue jackets," "Jack tars" and "jackies." The last is by far the most common name given the men who "plough the raging main" on ships of war. It is a contraction of the other two, and it applies alike to the sailors of all navies.

Special attention is directed to the American naval sailor just at this time, because of the preparations of the Navy Department to enlist 1,000 men for that branch of the service.

The recent rapid increase in the number of vessels of the navy, as a Washington Star reporter was informed, has naturally necessitated an addition to the force of men to operate them. Secretary Herbert represented to the last Congress that 2,000 additional men were needed to meet the requirements of the service during the coming fiscal year, beginning on the 1st proximo. Congress found it expedient, however, to provide only for an increase of half that number. The total enlisted strength of the navy at present is 9,000 men. The authorized enlistments will swell this total to 10,000 during the coming year.

Six hundred new men will be needed within the next few weeks for the manning of the second class battle ships Texas and Maine and the gunnery practice ship Lancaster. The three vessels will be put into commission about the 1st of August, the Texas at Norfolk and the Maine and Lancaster at New York. The complement of these vessels will be about 1,500 in excess of the additional force of 600 men, but for that matter nearly all of our warships are short of their complement.

There are other vessels that will soon be ready for active sea service, including the ram Katahdin and the torpedo boat Ericsson.

The cruisers Boston and Marion, which have undergone extensive repairs at San Francisco, could be put into commission today if crews were available. Men for one or the other of these vessels may be obtained by putting the coast-defense vessel Monterey, or some other ship on that station, out of commission, but not otherwise.

The first-class battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts, the finest ships in the navy, will probably be completed this winter.

Officials of the Navy Department say there will be no difficulty in getting the additional men, and that it will not even be necessary to advertise for them. The classes of men wanted are seamen, landsmen, firemen and coal passers, and it is expected that most of these will be recruited at New York. Enlistments will also be made at Philadelphia and Boston, if necessary. The men are needed mostly for manning the batteries and for looking after the fires and machinery. New York city is the only place where recruiting goes on in all ratings.

Men, physically and otherwise qualified, who have served in the navy, are enlisted in the following ratings at the monthly pay designated: Seamen, \$24; ordinary seamen \$19; machinists, \$70; first-class firemen, \$45; second-class firemen, \$30. When qualified and advanced to the ratings of petty officers, as vacancies occur, they receive from \$25 to \$65 per month. Men twenty-five years of age or upward, physically qualified, who have not served at sea, are enlisted in limited numbers as landsmen or coal heavers, and are paid \$16 and \$22 per month respectively. All enlistments are for a term of three years.

Every enlisted man is allowed a commutation of rations at the rate of thirty cents a day. It is a matter of pride in the navy that there is no ration given by any foreign nation that is equal to the ration of the United States navy, either in weight or nutritive qualities. Although the American sailor may be cramped in his sleeping quarters, he has no cause to complain of his food, as it is the best possible under the circumstances, and vastly superior to that of his brethren in other navies, excepting none.

A passenger official who has just returned from Boston states that within a radius of eight to ten miles hundreds now come in on bicycles on pleasant mornings and return in the evening in the same manner, and hundreds more find the electric lines quite an attraction, so that altogether the Boston steam roads are losing quite heavily on this particular portion of their incomes. He says that Boston passenger men told him that trains that were formerly crowded are now only fairly well-filled, and in some instances a number of trains run for suburban business have been taken off, and those kept on are hauling fewer coaches.

### Business Puzzles.

There are many places in Philadelphia occupied by business firms which furnish a standing puzzle to the community. Take, for instance, an imposing-looking haberdashery on Chestnut street. At all times the window is filled with neat neckties and the finest kind of hoseery and linen. Yet no one, as far as the general community is concerned, ever saw a customer enter the store and make a purchase. The store is itself a fine property and is well located. The same firm has been there for years, and how expenses are met is the puzzle. A certain restaurant in the heart of the city has an apartment set aside for ladies exclusively.

With this exception, the lot of the modern tar is much easier in every respect than in the older days of sailing ships. He is now better fed and better cared for. The discipline is not so severe and exacting, and he is afforded better protection against tyranny and oppression on the part of the officers. Their general nature, however, has not undergone any material change since the days of Cooper and Marryat. They are a jolly, happy-go-lucky set, always ready for a lar- or fight, with an abnormal fondness for grog, and anachronistic grumblers over imaginary ills. Nevertheless, it is said, they are stanch and true, and patriotic to the last breath, and will never go back on their country or a friend in distress.

The best ratings open to "jackies" are boatswains and gunners. These places pay from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year. They are open to any sailor who has served more than one enlistment in the navy, and who shows special aptitude for promotion. All appointments as warrant officers are based on the record of the applicants. There are several vacancies in the list of boatswains at present, but the other not only shaves them free but gives them a cigar. Petty officers are pensioned on

half pay if physically incapacitated for re-enlistment.

There is a popular impression that the rank and file of the navy is composed of aliens, who have no patriotic affiliation with this country or its institutions. That this is erroneous is demonstrated by the last census of the navy, which shows that nearly 70 per cent of the entire enlisted force is composed of citizens of the United States, either by birth or naturalization. The other 30 per cent is made up of aliens, the majority of whom are Scandinavians, Englishmen and Irishmen. There are many Chinese and Japanese in the navy, but they are employed almost exclusively in the mess rooms. Colored men are numerous, but they too, are mostly mess attendants.

### EGGS WITHOUT SHELLS.

Thousands Exported from Italy for Confectioners' Use.

The Consular report on the trade of Genoa in 1894 contains the following:

A commercial paper of Sept. 5 stated that the exportation of Italian eggs to England had attained considerable proportions, the principal importers being Italians, and the eggs being used by the large biscuit manufacturers and the principal pastry cooks, the latter including three Italian firms supplying pastry to hotels, cafes and restaurants.

One of these firms were said to

have consumed 5,000 eggs weekly, purchased till recently from the Italian importers, but now from an English firm which supplies eggs from Russia, shelled and preserved in hermetically-sealed tins, provided with a tap by which any required quantity may be drawn off at a time. Lower price and saving of time are mentioned as the advantages of this system, also freedom from damage in transport, and long keeping, so that Italian exporters of eggs were recommended to adopt it.

According to information received by the Chamber of Commerce at Cuneo from the Italian Consulate in London, the tin or drum, packed with straw in a wooden case, held the contents of 1,000 to 1,500 eggs, the white not separated from the yoke, but the hole getting mixed up in the drum, which was protected by three iron loops. The circular aperture through which the eggs were poured in was closed by a bung, and sealed, and the tap was supplied by the London pastry cooks.

There are other vessels that will soon be ready for active sea service, including the ram Katahdin and the torpedo boat Ericsson.

The cruisers Boston and Marion, which have undergone extensive repairs at San Francisco, could be put into commission today if crews were available. Men for one or the other of these vessels may be obtained by putting the coast-defense vessel Monterey, or some other ship on that station, out of commission, but not otherwise.

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and Massachusetts, the finest ships in the navy, will probably be completed this winter.

Officials of the Navy Department

say there will be no difficulty in getting the additional men, and that it

will not even be necessary to advertise for them. The classes of men wanted are seamen, landsmen, firemen and coal passers, and it is

expected that most of these will be recruited at New York. Enlistments

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